[*CONFIDENTIAL.*] [No. 33 of 1875.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 14th August 1875.

RUNGPORE DIK PRAKASH, July 22nd, 1875.

THE *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 22nd July, complains of the inconvenience arising from the irregularities in the Postal Department, which seem to baffle all attempts at reform. The grievances are doubtless due to the inefficiency of the postal officers, and an utter disregard to their duties, which characterizes them. The authorities are besought to appoint a better set of men, on a higher scale of pay, to this department of the public service.

RAJSHAHYE SAMACHAR, July 30th, 1875.

2. We give *in extenso* the following article from the *Rájsháhye Samáchár*, of the 30th July, headed the "Bill relating to zemindars and tenants again." The Lieutenant-Governor has invited an expression of opinion on the following points connected with the question of a rent-rate.

1.—If the whole of the profits arising from the increased value of land is not the tenant's due, and if the landlord ought to share in it, then ought not his share to be proportionate to that portion of the value of the produce of the land by which the rate was at first fixed? Is that portion known or not? If not, how may it be determined?

2.—If a defined portion of the entire profits of the land ought to be the landlord's due, will not such a portion similarly apply all over Bengal; *i.e.*, if a zemindar in Western Bengal gets a third or fourth, would a similar proportion in Eastern Bengal be excessive or not?

3.—If the increased profit of the land which falls to the landlord be proportionate to the produce and rate at first estimated, then the former rates of land of the same kind, being in some places higher and in some lower, would not such an apportionment be unfair?

4.—Ought not the rent payable to the landlord bear the same proportion to the value of the produce of the land as subsists between the *sangusta* rent of a village and the rent paid to the Collector?

The general opinions of zemindars and tenants have also been asked on the subject.

Regarding the first question, we may state that the present rates were not determined with reference to the produce of the land. The zemindar sought, by making surveys, and on the ground of increased costs of collection, to enhance the rate to the utmost of his ability; and the tenant, on the other hand, as far as he was able, sought to show a smaller increase than the former rates. At length the present rates were determined on by mutual consent. It is difficult, nay in a manner impossible, to determine what the produce of the land might have been in former times.

The matters included in the second question are exceedingly important. It is known to everybody that not only in Bengal, but in other extensive

provinces of India also, the same rate does not prevail in any two places, though the soil may possess the same characteristics in both. We might conjecture the portion reasonably due to the zemindar; but what may be thus fixed will, in many cases, be found to differ from the prevailing rate; for nowhere was it fixed on this principle. If it be anywhere found to agree, it will be a mere accident. There is, however, no need of introducing any change, however consistent with justice, into the present relations between the zemindars and their tenants; nay, any such change would rather do more harm than good. A sudden and high enhancement of the rent of the tenantry, or an equally sudden diminution in the income of the zemindars, will put them to great hardships. And hence a defined portion of the produce can never apply to the whole of Bengal. Whether a third or a fourth part could be endured in Western Bengal we cannot tell; but it may safely be asserted that such a rate will be regarded as excessive in the Central and the Eastern Provinces.

The apprehensions referred to by Government in connection with the third question are not groundless. We have said before that the current rate was not determined by a reference to the produce of the land. Hence different rates are found to prevail in different places, even for land possessing the same characteristics. Though patient investigation may enable us to ascertain what portion of the produce was considered, in fixing the old rent-rate, still these portions will not be found the same with respect to two pieces of land, a little apart from each other, of the same kind; and therefore it will be improper to divide the profits according to the enhanced value of the land.

Government itself is doubtful as to the applicability of the principle involved in the fourth question, though it seems to think it may apply to the case of Western Bengal. The tenantry are not responsible for the large or the small amount of revenue at which an estate is assessed; why should they then pay, in accordance with this standard, a portion of the produce as rent? In estates where the rents are barely sufficient to pay the Government revenue, how will the tenantry be able to give up the entire produce to the zemindar? And where the total amount of Government revenue is not met, the tenant would not escape, even though he resigned the entire produce. By this arrangement his houses must be sold to meet the demand. It is not unknown that there are estates, the income from which is not sufficient to meet the revenue. They are held by zemindars, only in the hope of future profits; and it is in this way that many of them have become *khas mehals*. Many whole mouzahs and tenures are rent free, and how will the rate be determined in such cases? A Commissioner has suggested that the rate be fixed by a reference to the revenues at which an estate is assessed. Fortunately, his position has protected him: such a suggestion coming from a native official would doubtless have lost him his appointment, on the ground of incompetency.

Regarding the opinions of the tenantry in general, we may say that all they desire is, that rents be not too frequently or highly enhanced, that they be not harassed by the zemindars by the infliction of fines and costs, and that their holdings be not snatched away.

It is the desire of every intelligent zemindar that Government should determine a simple and equitable arrangement in connection with the rent-rate. They are even prepared to suffer to some extent if they are really called upon to do so for this purpose. It is needless to notice what the rest think on the subject.

In our opinion, a fourth part of the entire produce is the landlord's due; for the labour and capital, required at the outset, may be represented more or less by a third portion of it. Expenses will vary with the price of grain, but the tenants will give their portion in money. Where the value of labour is great the price of corn is proportionately great; and the above rule will not be found very faulty. Yet seeing that the quantity of corn, and the price, may sometimes fall, and a portion of the rent has to be paid before the corn is produced, and the majority of the tenants have nothing left of the previous year's outturn but what is just sufficient for their consumption, some consideration ought to be allowed them; and hence instead of a third, we would say that half of the entire produce represents the expenses of growing the crops. Then the remaining half may be equally divided between the landlord and the tenant. We would, in this way, assign a fourth part of the produce to the zemindar as his due. There are tenants who hold land on the condition of giving half the produce, whence it may be inferred that they have some profit over and above their expenses and labour. So that assigning a fourth part to the landlord is not inequitable. If, on a just consideration of all the circumstances of the case, real as well as probable, it were thought proper to assign even less than a fourth part to the zemindar, we should have no objection. We would only ask that a certain portion be determined, than which the landlord should not take more, nor the tenants pay less.

Let the rule fixing such a portion be introduced into Bengal, or into any extensive part of the country. But a sudden measure, like this, on a new principle, may bring on a revolution of the old arrangement, and involve both zemindar and tenant in trouble; we would prefer that a rent-rate on this principle be fixed by two or three settlements of ten or twenty years. A gradual abatement or enhancement like this would neither put the zemindar nor the ryot to any hardship. If the portions due to them be thus fixed, the "right of occupancy" by the tenants will have a real significance. Owing to the various sources of disputes between landlords and tenants in reference to rent, the latter in many places are not now aware of the consequences of this right. Since it has become necessary to amend the law, in force, relating to landlords and tenants, and since provisions are made in the new Bill for the fixing of a rent-rate and the collection of rents, it will be well if on this occasion, by inserting some other points, the imperfections of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 be removed.

A general rule should be framed, regarding the payment of rent by instalments to the zemindars, in reference to those tenants with whom such an arrangement does not exist. We have made this observation before; such a rule has become the more necessary, as provisions have been made in the new Bill for the collection of rents.

We have observations to make on some other points. The right of occupancy begets in the ryot an interest in the holding, and a freedom from anxiety. We hope that provisions being made for the fixing of a rent-rate, this good will be reaped. We would like to see an increase in the class of occupancy ryots. The right of occupancy should accrue to a ryot, if he is living on the holding; even though he may not have occupied it for twelve years. We do not see how the zemindar can object to a tenant coming to the possession of this right to all land, except that marking a boundary. So far as we know, the zemindars are averse to cede this right, on the ground that great difficulty is felt in obtaining a proper amount of rent from such tenants. Since, however, better provisions are being made

for the determination of a rent-rate, there will no longer be any occasion for this reluctance.

Some rules should be clearly laid down, providing that in case of any improvements being made in the land by the zemindar or the tenant, the person making the same shall be entitled to enjoy the benefits thereof.

The rulers should no longer be indifferent to the matter of *ábwábs*, or illegal cesses. The question was at one time raised by Sir George Campbell, but he became latterly indifferent to it. But the officers in power at present have thought it needful to keep a sharp eye on this subject, now that rules are made for fixing a rent-rate. The riots committed by the tenantry were not without provocation on their part. We pray that they be not denied, on that account, the same consideration at the hands of Government, which is granted to the zemindars.

PRATIDHWANI, August 3rd, 1875.

3. The *Pratidhwani*, of the 3rd August, observes, in reference to a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Hector on the Permanent Settlement, that if it be abolished, as has been proposed by the writer, a great injustice will be done to the country. Oppressions will increase. The land will pass into the hands of Government, whose European officers will harass the natives; and the wealth of the country, now represented by the zemindars, will be seriously diminished. There will also be a breach of faith with the zemindars.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, August 5th, 1875.

4. In a lengthy editorial on "Loyalty," the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* of the 5th August remarks, in reference to the meeting lately held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales, that associations should be organized in every district to represent to his Royal Highness the wants and grievances of the people, as the wealthy and well-to-do inhabitants of Calcutta will only take care to make everything appear in brilliant colours. The subjects are gradually growing discontented, and they should open their hearts to the Prince. They should dwell on the misery of India, the poverty of the higher as well as the industrial classes, the ruin of the weavers, and the injury done by the introduction of spirituous liquors. The rigours of the Penal Code and the jails, the despotism of the Magistrates, the complexities of the law, the oppressions of the police, miscarriage of justice, wasteful expenditure of the public funds, the exclusion of natives from their rightful privileges, and the heavy burden of taxation on the poor,—all of these should be represented. We should say that "we are comparatively happy under the British rule, but our grievances, also, have greatly increased. Prince, you are our father, deliver us from our troubles."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

5. The same paper complains that, out of deference to the interests of Manchester, the Government of India has crushed the local cotton industry of India, and put the Indian Exchequer also to considerable loss; to recover which we shall be, perhaps, required to pay a fresh tax some day. Egypt has lately commenced to export large quantities of salt to India; and Government will, if the interests of Liverpool require it, impose a high import duty on this article also.

GRAMBARTA PRAKASHIKA, August 7th, 1875.

6. The *Grámbártá Prakáshiká*, of the 7th August, writes on the poverty of India and the eagerness of Government to drain the country of all its wealth. It is observed, with regret, that an invidious distinction is almost always made in regard to the distribution of public appointments between Natives and Europeans; the merits of the former being utterly ignored. The country was never so poor as now; fresh and oppressive taxes, however, are continually imposed. The appointment of natives as guards on

the railway lines, if continued, would have greatly benefited them; but the complaints of the Anglo Indian journals have led Lord Northbrook to prohibit the East Indian Railway Company to make any further appointments.

7. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 7th August, complains that the expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales have been most unjustly thrown on this poor country. Instances, however, are not wanting, in which India has been made to pay charges, which she had not the least concern about. The expenses of the Abyssinian War and the Sultan's visit to England were charged on India. So it has been in this case. — HINDU HITOISHINI, August 7th, 1875.

8. The same paper complains that Government always makes an invidious distinction between natives and East Indians. Almost all the higher appointments under Government are given to the latter. Their complaints are promptly listened to, and removed. The dismissal by the authorities of the East Indian Railway of a number of Eurasian and East Indian guards, and the appointment of some natives in their place, have called forth orders from Government in favor of the former. Such cases of interference are rare, when natives are concerned. — HINDU HITOISHINI.

9. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the propriety of making a port at Náráyangunge in Eastern Bengal. Its situation is admirably fitted for this purpose. It has a busy and extensive traffic, especially in jute. If this proposal be carried out, a great boon will be conferred on the merchants of Eastern Bengal, who are now put to great expense in sending their goods to Calcutta. Ships of all sizes, moreover, can come to Náráyangunge. — HINDU HITOISHINI.

10. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 8th August, writing on the reception that should be accorded to the Prince of Wales, advises his countrymen to lay before His Royal Highness all their wants and grievances, the poverty of India, the disgrace and humiliating position of the Native Princes, the ruin of the arts, manufactures, and the natural industries of the country, through the selfishness of foreign merchants, and the misery of the upper classes. If the Prince be a wise personage, he will be more gratified by such true representations than by any idle displays which are now devised for his reception. — DACCA PRAKASH, August 8th, 1875.

11. The same paper dwells on the advisability of making a port at Náráyangunge. Ships can easily anchor there. The place, moreover, has a large traffic. It is, in fact, the focus of Eastern Bengal, which supplies the market of Calcutta with a large number of commodities. If a port is made in this place, the mercantile body of Eastern Bengal will be greatly benefited; as they will no longer be subjected to the expense of sending their goods to Calcutta. — DACCA PRAKASH.

12. The *Sádháraní*, of the 8th August, observes, on the delicate and difficult position in which the Native public have been placed, by being called on to rejoice at the visit of the Prince of Wales, at a time when their hearts are sad with the deposition and misfortunes of Mulharrao and his daughter. It is, as if a man were called on to rejoice at the wedding of one of his dear relatives, when, only a little before, he had been mourning for the loss of somebody equally dear to him. However, natives must be content to play the hypocrite for a time. — SADHARANI, August 8th, 1875.

13. Comparing the income and the disbursements of the Government of India, and the sources of the former, the same paper does not think that the present financial condition of India is prosperous and promising. Fresh loans are being continually opened and accepted, though no thought is — SADHARANI.

bestowed as to how this debt should be paid off, except a vague and idle hope which is sometimes expressed by the financial authorities that the revenues in coming years will be sufficient to meet it.

Som Prakash, August 9th, 1875.

14. The *Som Prokásh*, of the 9th August, remarks that the British Government is placed in a very critical situation by the advance of Russia into Central Asia. They are unable to express their real feelings towards the Russians, whose ostensible mission is to civilize the savages of Asia and secure commercial advantages. They should, however, remember that it is commerce which leads to empire. China is for this reason so unwilling to enter into any commercial treaties with the British Government.

Som Prakash.

15. The same paper is surprised to find that Sir George Campbell should have, during a recent debate in Parliament, on the expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, asserted that India does not pay even a single penny to Great Britain. This is doubtless nonsense. Are the eleven crores of rupees annually taken from India on account of home expenses spent for India's own use? Does not England gain from her numerous officers in India being paid by this country? Is the Prince then coming to India to levy a cess? If so, it will have a very bad example on the sons of zemindars, who are in the habit of exacting *ábwábs* from their tenantry.

Som Prakash.

16. The same paper gives a lengthy account of the war with China, which according to the editor was entirely due to the unjust and selfish policy of the British Government, which sought to secure its revenues by forcing opium on that reluctant country. The dealings of Government with the Chinese in this respect have been utterly unworthy of a Christian and civilised nation.

Som Prakash.

17. The undue haste, says the same paper, with which a measure, of so vast importance as the Indian Tariff Act, has been passed, is extremely surprizing, when we consider what eagerness is betrayed by Government to know public opinion on laws of less moment. The present Act was passed out of deference to Manchester, and for the purpose of crushing the local cloth industry.

Sahachar, August 9th, 1875.

18. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th August, hopes that his countrymen will accord a becoming reception to the Prince of Wales. Though he does not yet possess any political power, much good may be expected from him in future, if we can but succeed, by our loyal demonstrations, to produce a favourable impression in his mind regarding India and its people. It is hoped that all classes will unite in welcoming him.

Sahachar.

19. The same paper observes, that the appointment to the Tagore Law Professorship has become a "jobbery." It is better to abolish the post altogether than to appoint such men as Mr. Cowell, who are totally unacquainted with Hindu Law. The two volumes of lectures on the subject, by this gentleman, are so full of errors, that it has become necessary to have another course of lectures on the same. Baboo Shyáma Charan Sarkár and Mr. Montriou are the only persons fit to lecture on Hindu Law.

Sahachar.

20. The same paper dwells, in a lengthy editorial, on the position of England among the European powers in reference to her present army. The last is in a wretched state, both as to numbers and discipline. Her recruits are worthless. She distrusts her Bengali subjects. In short, her present position is similar to that in which Rome was placed before her fall. She should change her old system of recruiting, and give greater liberty to India; otherwise she will find herself in great difficulties in the event of an European out-break.

21. The same paper complains, that the instruction, now imparted to the pupils in the Calcutta Medical College, do not enable them to become good doctors. They do not generally succeed in curing even patients suffering from ordinary forms of disease. This is no doubt due to the perfunctory manner in which the professors discharge their duties. The public, however, do not possess opportunities of ascertaining the cause of this decline. The hopeful and coloured reports and addresses of the authorities of the college preclude them from this. It is suggested that the body of examiners should be composed of persons who have no connection with the College. — Samachar, August 9th, 1875.

22. The *Saptáhik Samáchár*, of the 10th August, is gratified to notice that Sir Richard Temple, in his recent Resolution on the Report of the Police Administration for 1874, points out the desirability of appointing Bengali constables to the Police Department. The latter are more competent than the Hindusthanis to detect criminals. His Honor is besought to order the appointment of a greater number of Hindu constables to the Calcutta Police, as the Mahomedan constabulary are generally found to overlook the misdeeds of criminals of the same faith. — Saptahik Samachar, August 10th, 1875.

23. The same paper is gratified to find that the Lieutenant-Governor has at last appointed a competent committee for the selection of text-books for the use of native pupils. It would have been perhaps better to appoint Mr. Woodrow in place of Mr. Garrett, for the former possesses greater experience of the subject than the latter gentleman. The committee should be allowed greater liberty of action than has been given it. It should have the power of altering the subjects as well as the text-books. The history of India should be chosen instead of that of the world. — Saptahik Samachar.

24. We take the following from the same paper:—While India has been floating on a sea of pleasure at the news of the Prince's visit, the Secretary of State and Lord Northbrook are about to offer her up as a sacrifice for the benefit of the Manchester merchants. The duty on imported cloth has been reduced. Like the leech that sucks the blood without mercy, the selfish English are draining India of her wealth. The greater portion of the Indian revenues is spent in paying the salaries of the British officers. Even this did not injure her so much as has been done by the English closing all sources of wealth to her by destroying her industries. The fine cotton fabrics of India which the powerful Emperors of Rome loved to wear, where are they now? The weavers, the cotton, the machinery, all are there, but not the cloths. India now looks up to England for her cloths. There is loud lamentation in the home of the native weavers; but Manchester works its looms in great glee. And not only cotton, but the silk industry also has shared the same fate. The silken fabrics of India, the pride and attraction of the European beauties, are no longer held in esteem. An extensive commerce was formerly carried on in saltpetre, and yielded large profits, but thanks to the English, this also has been almost ruined: then what has India left her? On pretence of commerce, the English are depriving us even of our rice, the only food we live on. Whatever may be the benefits of free trade, we do not relish them, for it has ruined us. — Saptahik Samachar.

The English Government has not been satisfied even with doing so much. No sooner a few cloth-mills have been set up in India, then the duty on imported English cloth has been reduced. Such selfishness and shamelessness are rarely found in any other nation. Lord Northbrook has passed this Act, in his secluded recess at Simla, without allowing the subects any opportunity of remonstrating against it. And this is a liberal policy! And this is disinterested Government! The editor then exhorts his countrymen

to unite and represent to Parliament the grievances of the country. She has not means sufficient to welcome the Prince. She has been impoverished through the selfishness of the English merchants.

BEHAR BANDHU, August 10th, 1875.

25. The *Behár Bandhu* in a lengthy article advances the following opinions on Russian Affairs:—Though debates are constantly taking place in Parliament relative to Russia, yet it seems as if no definite conclusion can be arrived at, as to what course ought to be pursued. There is no doubt that Russia is a great time-server; for it externally professes friendship, whilst at the same time it is internally acting in quite an opposite direction; and on several occasions has it been shown that there is no definiteness about its words and acts. For instance, in the matter of Khiva, much talk took place first, and then in the end it acted diametrically contrary to its own stipulation. When we have a nation like this, trying to serve its own ends only, it is not very difficult to deduce therefrom what will be the condition of its subjects. Now, the ease and comfort which we at present enjoy under the English rule is proved by our existing condition. That comfort which we never even dreamt of, which has not had a place in history, nor entered into the lofty imagination of our poets to sing about that comfort we are now enjoying freely and at our leisure. It has been said that all present comfort has its equivalent discomfort; yet when we look at the state of the native zemindars, or at the administration of the Hindusthani rulers, and, further, when we witness the great liberty allowed to the press, such as does not exist in Russia or under any other administration; it is then that the trifling distress we may suffer becomes at once alleviated and forgotten altogether. Judging from the manners and conduct of the Russians, danger must some time arise from that quarter. They seek complications in small matters, and wish to fall out with Afghanistan. If they go to war with Cabul, it will be a matter of no great difficulty to pick a quarrel with our Government also. The Russians are no doubt very powerful; the English are not only that, but in addition are wise and just; so that the subjects, whom they have educated, treated, and trained so well, will assuredly fight for them; and if two such powerful nations do go to war, the result of the contest cannot be foreseen. It may perhaps turn out, as in the war between the *Kurus* and *Pándabs*, when both races were nearly exterminated, a few survivors only being left on either side. Should such, then, be the fate of the above two great nations, it may be asked, "What will become of us"? Thieves, *badmáshes*, and dacoits will be able to kill, plunder, and destroy with impunity, because Government has deprived its subjects of the use of arms, who will therefore neither be able to help the State, nor defend their own lives and property.

The Muhammadans are not so loyal as the Hindus: consequently, licenses for the possession or use of fire-arms are not granted in places occupied by them; and Hindus are obliged to take their share in this prohibition, when they happen to be their neighbours. They, however, pray that Government will not allow them to suffer on this account; but rather give them an opportunity of proving themselves to be no mean bulwark of the State, rendering it all-powerful against the invasion of the whole world. The editor then proceeds to submit the following plans for the consideration of Government:—

1*st*. Let works on literature and science be translated, circulated, and taught in those districts where Muhammadans and Hindus of the military class reside. By this means, a correct and general wide-spread knowledge of existing matters will be imparted, and the subjects of

Government be saved from sinking deeper in the ocean of ignorance, and from immolating themselves in the fire of rebellion.

2nd. Let a knowledge of the use of arms be made incumbent on every family and village; also that every subject be held liable to fight for the State, more especially those who are instructed at the expense of Government. If this be circulated among all the subjects in intelligible and simple language, they will be knit together and bound strongly by the cords of loyalty, and each one will prove a hero; so that by this method an army of about 18 crores will always be ready equipped and available without cost. Who, then, in the three worlds will be able to face or oppose so formidable an array? Government should also bear in mind that, although the Hindusthanis may thus become powerful, they will never be capable of directing administrative affairs.

Bhagobán Krishnachandra and Sir Jang Bahádur may be cited as good illustrations of the remarks now made.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE, JOHN ROBINSON,

The 14th August 1875. *Government Bengali Translator.*

List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the 14th August 1875.

No.	Names.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rájsháhye Sambád" ...	Rájsháhye	Bi-weekly ...	28th May.
2	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Azimgunge, Moorshedabad	Ditto ...	7th August.
3	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákiniá, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	22nd July.
4	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ...	Berhampore	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.
5	"Rájsháhye Samáchár" ...	Karachmária, Rájsháhye...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
6	"Suhrid"	Muktágáchá, Mymensingh	Ditto ...	3rd August.
7	"Pratidhwani"	Calcutta	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
8	"Burrisal Bártábaha" ...	Burrisal	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
9	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Bauleah, Rájsháhye ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
10	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	5th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
12	"Grámbárttá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly	Ditto ...	7th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca	Ditto ...	7th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
15	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
16	"Som Prakásh"	Chángripottáh, 24-Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	9th ditto.
17	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	9th ditto.
18	"Sáptáhik Samáchár" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
19	"Sulabha Samáchár" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
20	"Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	9th and 12th August.
21	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto	Daily ...	29th July and 2nd to 6th August.
22	"Sambad Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Ditto ...	7th to 10th August.
23	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	Ditto ...	15th August.
24	"Urdu Guide" (*in Urdu*) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	7th ditto.
25	"Behár Bandhu" (*in Hindi*)	Patna	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
26	"Jám-Jehán-numá" (*in Persian*).	Calcutta	Ditto ...	13th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

F. R.—Reg. No. 1223.